Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK. "LESLIE'S BITTERS."

A pony wine-glass before meals as an appetizer. Remember, they are the best for Cocktalls.

Ask for "LESLIE's," and take no other.

W. M. LESLIE, 87 Water-st.

W. M. LESLE, 57 Water-st.

Shayne's Perfect-Fitting Sealskin Sacques,
\$100, \$175, \$200, \$225, \$150.

Shatne's Sealskin Paletors, Ulsiens and Dolmans,
\$225, \$250, \$275, \$300, \$350, up.

Shatne's Stealskin Cars and Gloves,
\$10, \$12, \$14 and \$10.

Shatne's Offer Dolmans, \$100, \$200 and \$300.

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SAAYNE'S FASHIGNABLE FUR-LINED GARRENIS,
MINK-LINED CHECULARS, \$55, \$100, \$125, \$150.

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Main Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9a. m. to 9 p. m.

No. 308 West Twenty-third-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No. 700 Third-ave., near Sixtistth-st., 10a. m. to 8 p. m.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 23.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign-Derby Liberals presented Mr. Gladstone with an address yesterday. - The steamship Bolivia went ashore in the Clyde. - Preparations are being made in the British War Department to send troops to Egypt. - Some of the survivors of the steamer St. Augustin were landed in England. = A Roman Catholic has been appointed to the command of the Eighth Corps of the German Army. ____ Lotta made her first appearance in London last night, DOMESTIC .- S. J. Soper & Co., auctioneers, of Balti-

more, have failed. —— A hundred pounds of gun-powder exploded near Kingston, N. Y., shaking neighboring houses. —— The skull of a pterodaetyl
has been dredged up from the bettom of the Sound by New-Haven oystermen. = A bust of Garfield was unveiled at Hiram College with simple exer-The suit against the city of Boston for using Knibbs's patent valve in her steam fire engines has been decided in favor of the city. ____ Large horse-ear stables at Cambridge, Mass., were burned. President Arthur and Secretary Chandler are guests of the New-England Society at Philadelphia. - Vanderbilt has secured a valuable franchise for his Harrisburg and Western road. Ex-Governor Lowe, of Iowa, is dead. === The centenary of Washington's surrender of his military command was celebrated at Baltimore yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The seventy-eighth annual dinner of the New-England Society took place List night; among the speakers were General Grant, Mr. Evarts, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Depew. —— Captain Slocum was found guilty yesterday of unjustifiably and maliciously imprisoning his first mate. —— In the Marié-Gar-rison case Clinton B. Fisk testified. —— Four reported rough weather at sea. = accused of setting fire to a stable in which sixteen horses were barned. - Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212'grains), 85.51 cents. = Stocks generally were dull and lower, and closed

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather with slight changes in temperature and possibly snow or rain late in the day. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 31°; lowest, 25°; average, 27°,

The 263d anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims was duly celebrated last night at Delmonico's by the New-England Society of this city. The attendance was large and included many men well known in public and private life. Some of them had been at the dinner of the New-England Society in Brooklyn the night before, but no bad effects of that banquet were visible. General Grant responded pleasantly to the toast in his honor. Other addresses were made by the Hon. William M. Evarts, Mr. George William Curtis, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. Beecher, General Horace Porter and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn. This explains why we print on other pages of this issue of THE TRIBUNE a full report of what was said and done.

The conviction of Captain Slocum, of the schooner Northern Light, on the charge of having maliciously imprisoned his second mate, Slater, is a good thing. His treatment of his subordinate was brutal in the extreme and altogether unworthy of the captain of so fine a vessel as the Northern Light. It is to be hoped that Judge Benedict will make the sentence as severe as possible, so that neither Slocum nor any other American sea-captain will ever again lock up a sailor in a box too small to lie down or stand up in. Strict discipline must be maintained at sea, but no decent commander will resort to brutality. There has been a great deal of complaint of late years about the needless severity of American sea-captains. Possibly the conviction and punishment of Joshua Slocum will have a restraining influence on men of his kind.

The sea-record of the last week includes disasters to two ocean steamships-the St. Augustin and the Bolivia. The burning of the St. Augustin in the Bay of Biscay last Sunday was a much more terrible calamity than was at first supposed. The loss of life proves to be greater, and the scenes which occurred on the burning vessel were full of horror. The captain, who was injured, caused himself to be drowned, and several of the crew killed themselves when mad with fear. No loss of life or serious damage to property was caused by the grounding of the Bolivia in the Clyde. It is discouraging, however, to learn that her watertight bulkheads were of so little use. Five of them filled with water quickly, so that the vessel had to be beached. Water-tight bulkheads are beautiful in theory and reassuring in advertisements; but they fail too often when

The Senators and Assemblymen who are to gather so soon at Albany will have to consider,

elsewhere in this impression, entitled "Deathtraps in the Bowery." Nowhere in this city are there so many places of amusement crowded together in so small a space, as in the short thoroughfare leading from Chatham-st, to Third-ave. Theatres, concert-gardens, concertsaloons and cheap museums abound there almost without number, and only one of these resorts, the new People's Theatre, is secure against danger by fire. Most of them are crowded nightly, and although the audiences, except in one or two cases, are not of a high character, that is no reason why they should be burned alive. This state of affairs is practically beyond the power of the authorities to remedy. Inspector Esterbrook, of the Buildings Bureau, can order all the changes he pleases, but he has no power to enforce obedience to his orders. These facts, and more, will be made clear to the Legislature this winter. Then, if the members fail to amend the law properly, they will be assuming a terrible responsi bility.

THE SCENE AT ANNAPOLIS.

One hundred years ago this day the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army resigned his commission. Parting from his officers at Fraunce's Tavern nine days after Evacuation Day, he had been escorted to Whitehall Ferry by a few companies of soldiers and a great throng of citizens, and had crossed the Hudson to Paulus Hook on his way to Annapolis. Apparently he was in in hot haste to be released from military responsibilities which he had assumed after Lexington and Concord eight years before. At Philadelphia he tarried a few days in order to close his accounts with the Treasurer of the Colonies, depositing in the Controller's office a bill of expenses amounting to \$64,315, the Secret Service money being included. He then hastened to Annapolis, where the Continental Congress was in session. On December 20 the presiding officer read a communication from him, stating that the withdrawal of the British troops from New-York and the disbandment of the Colonial troops rendered his commission superfluous, and that he was anxious to resign it as speedily as possible. He suggested that the resignation could be offered in writing or at a public audience at the discretion of Congress. A resolution was at once adopted, admitting the Commander-in-Chief to a public audience on December 23, and offering him a reception on the previous evening.

On the appointed day there was a full attendance of delegates in the Senate Chamber of the State-House, and the gallery was crowded with ladies. Washington, upon entering the room, was received with considerable formality, after the fashion of those days, and was conducted to the table where the President and the Secretaries were sitting. As he unfolded his commission and began to speak with that stately courtesy which was his habitual manner, the delegates grouped themselves behind him, all standing until he had finished. Beginning with an exchange of congratulations upon the termination of the war, he closed with the simple words: "Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission and take my leave of all the employments of public life."

The reply to this brief address was made by Thomas Mifflin, president of the Continental Congress, who had accompanied Washington to Cambridge in 1775 as his aid-de-camp, but had subsequently plotted against him in the darkest hour of the Revolution. General Mifflin had been connected with Conway's cabal, the object of which was to make General Gates the comworkmen were injured by the falling of a scaffold | mander-in-chief of the army. That was during in Washington Market. ____ The crowded the winter of 1777, when John Adams had destores and streets and the departures from nounced Fabian tactics and demanded "a the depots indicated the approach of Christ- short and violent war," and when a powerreglected and insulted the Commander-in-Chief and openly supported the intrigues against him. The duty of receiving the commission and of expressing the thanks of Congress for the patience, fortitude, practical wisdom and military genius of the Commander-in-Chief had devolved upon one of his hostile critics and seeret enemies. General Mifflin was at once generous, patriotic and eloquent. His reply was a most appreciative acknowledgment of Washington's services to the united colonies.

This historic scene ended with the exchange of cordial greetings and congratulations between Washington and the delegates. Yorktown had followed Valley Forge, disaster had been retrieved by a crowning success, and faction spirit had disappeared in Congress. When General Misslin predicted that the glory of their leader's virtues would not terminate with his military command, but would continue to animate remotest ages, the delegates assented with one voice. They did not know, however, that nothing which he had done while in command of the army would give greater distinction to his fame as a disinterested patriot than the haste which he was making to lay aside military honors and to resume the occupation of a planter at Mount Vernon. His modesty, the purity of his character, and the dignity with which he had spurned the suggestion of a Nicola that he should accept a crown, appealed at once to the sober judgment of Englishmen, and to the imagination of Frenchmen. He was recognized almost immediately by public opinion in Europe as a revolutionist without taint of ambition, towering in apical dignity and grandeur of character above a nation of patriots-an army of heroes. The judgment of his contemporaries in the colonies and in Europe has been sustained as time has passed. The Commander-in-Chief, who retired to his home and farm when his work was done, and who died, as Fontanes has said, "in peace as a private citizen, in his native land, where he had held the first rank," is still the highest ideal of American character.

THE PORTE AND THE FALSE PROPHET. It appears to be not improbable any longer that Turkish troops will be allowed to oppose the False Prophet in the Soudan. THE TRIB-UNE several weeks ago pointed out that the employment of these troops was the most obvious solution of an otherwise difficult problem. England, with forty millions of Mahometan subjects in northern India, cannot afford to be put in a false position with regard to them. It is impossible, moreover, for English troops to carry on a campaign in the desert. Anglo-Indian troops might no doubt be brought over, and could stand the climate, and could be relied upon. But England would encounter serious risks in employing her Indian army on such an expedition, altogether apart from the question of her obligations in the premises. There is a strong party in England which holds that she has no concern with the operations of the False Prophet or with the reconquest of the Soudan. And if it were possible to dissociate Egypt proper from the Soudan, this might be so.

But unfortunately for the argument the fate of Egypt proper may depend upon the operations among other important things, certain proposed of El Mahdi, and upon the fate of Egypt may among other important things, certain proposed of El Mahdi, and upon the fate of Egypt may quality of tin is used. But until one or the the best novel written in English." This is a very changes in the building laws of this city. If hang that of India. In fact it is perfectly clear other of these ends is attained, housekeepers different tone from that which prompted the inquiry,

are needed, let them read an article to be found of lower Egypt. To do that, however, without entering the Soudan, would involve garisoning Egypt perhaps for several years, and patiently awaiting the Mahdi's time for delivering his attack. The employment of Turkish troops, however, does away with most of the existing difficulties. These troops are Moslems themselves, and therefore no religious issue can enter into a campaign conducted by them. They will appear as the agents of the acknowledged head of Islam, with the perfectly intelligible and justifiable mission of punishing an usurper and impostor who pretends to the Caliphate himself. The success of the Turkish troops also will probably put an end to the pretensions of the False Prophet, whereas his defeat by Europeans or giaours of any kind would be very apt to inflame the fanaticism of his followers. The Turks, too, are hardy and can stand the country. They can live on as little almost as the Bedouin Arabs, and the climate does not kill them. They are excellent fighters, especially with native tribes, and it they are well equipped more may be expected from such an expedition than from one composed of English troops. The latter will have to act as a reserve, no doubt. They must hold Egypt for the present. The Khedive has it in his power to compel this, and unless recent reports are unfounded be has already used his negative influence by threatening to resign unless the Porte is allowed to send troops into the Soudan.

There was some indication of hostility to Turkish interference on the part of France, that Power being fearful of her African provinces. But it is evident that she has as much to expect from Turkish action almost as England, and that the success of El Mahdi would compel her to dispatch a large army to Algeria and Tunis.

STATISTICS VERSUS SOCIALISM. Mr. Giften, an eminent English economist, has been answering those who incessantly cry that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer, by some researches in statistics. As a result of his investigation he shows that the common assertion on this head is not correct. It is true that the rich have grown richer, but it is not true that the poor have grown poorer. They have shared in the general advance. They possess more comforts, better wages, better health, better sanitary conditions, than they did fifty years ago. The artisan class in fact is distinctly better off than it was, and it is from this class principally that the expression of discontent proceeds. But it is also the case that the available statistics do not cover all the ground. If the workingman of to-day is able to procure a great many things much cheaper than formerly, one reason is that a great many things are made at starvation wages, by a class whose misery the artisan scarcely knows anything of. Clothing, for example, is ouite cheap in England, but it is so because those who make it are most inadequately paid for their work. The fierceness of labor competition plays into the hands of manufacturers and tradesmen, and enables them to pay Paul | pledge: (the workingman) by robbing Peter (the maker of the things). One of the curious results which follows upon this state of things is that the Socialists, who have always posed as emphatically and primarily the friends of Labor. nust, to be consistent, take issue against the growing prosperity of the well or fairly paid working clases, and rank them with the wicked capitalists as proper objects of denunciclasses of workers received high wages; but if such a condition existed cheapness would have to disappear; and then those whose possession of high wages now enables them to enjoy extra comforts and conveniences would find them-

selves worse off than at present, Yet it is quite evidently the duty of all who are endeavoring to ameliorate the condition of the needy to begin at the beginning: that is to say, with the poorest class, and not with the class which has already risen above abject povlittle in schemes which involve the surrender of part of that little for the benefit of those who have nothing. Probably, however, the Socialists will escape this difficulty by the simple expedient of ignoring Mr. Giffen's exhibits alto-

TIN CAN POISONING.

The roll of more or less serious casualties resulting from the use of canned-food products is added to week by week; and unmistakable symptoms of metallic poisoning in many cases indicate a radical evil in this method of preserving goods. Careful analyses recently made in England revealed the presence of tin in solu tion in canned pineapples to the amount of one and three-tenths grains per pound, and the metal was also found in apples, asparagus, pears, tomatoes, peaches, cherries, marmalade, corned beef (five brands), ox-tongue (three brands), tripe, oysters, lobster, salmon, shrimps, sardines (in oil), rabbit, mutton, chicken, turkey, soup and condensed milk(three brands.) The amount of tin in the milk was about one grain per pound. Later official investigation has detected the presence of tin in solution in apricots, tomatoes, pineapples and cranberries, to the extent of from one and nine-tenths to fourteen and three-tenths grains per pound. Probably a dose of two hundred grains of this tin solution would be required to cause the immediate death of an average adult, and to swallow this quantity one would have to eat at a meal about fourteen pounds of the most contaminated goods mentioned above. But the impossibility of such a performance makes the danger none the less actual. Smaller doses frequently repeated may gradually undermine the constitution; or they may remain apparently innocuous in the system until able to act

with cumulative and deadly force. The amount of metallic poison taken into solution depends upon the nature of the goods, the length of time they have been in the can, and, above all, the quality of the tin. The last condition is the one in which an evil can most effectually be suppressed by law. If all the tin plate used in can factories were submitted to careful official inspection, the cans might cost a trifle more than they do now, but housekeepers would not so often find the inner surface of the tin corroded when the goods were removed. And what corrosion means may be estimated from the fact that even in the worst samples examined by the English inspectors its presence was scarcely-perceived. If an uncorroded can taints its contents with five to ten grains of tin per pound, what must be the condition of goods in a can entirely lined with corrosion 7

It would be well could glass or earthenware jars be substituted for tin cans as receptacles for preserved articles of food. The next best thing would be to make sure that only the best among other important things, certain proposed of El Mahdi, and upon the fate of Egypt may changes in the building laws of this city. If hang that of India. In fact it is perfectly clear of these ends is attained, housekeepers that great changes that England must at least guarantee the safety may materially lessen the risks to life and "Who reads an American book !" and yet it is to be country. The home is believed to be doing an excellent quality of tin is used. But until one or the

health incurred in the use of canned goods by observing two simple rules. The first is to discard as dangerous the contents of any can if, on opening, the inner surface of the tin be found in any measure corroded; and the second, to remove all the contents of the can immediately upon opening, placing them in a glass or china dish if not needed at once for consumption. This is of great importance, since corrosion of the metal and consequent contamination of the food quickly follow their exposure to the air, and at the inquest of one of the latest victims to tin-poisoning the fact was brought out that she had caten the salmon after it had been standing in the open tin a day or two, while others, who had partaken of it immediately after opening, had experienced no unpleasant consequences.

A SILLY BUSINESS.

It is difficult to be serious about the grotesque proposition to "boycott" THE TRIBUNE in the interest of a few foolish printers, but we shall try it. A week or two ago the foreman of our composing room dismissed some type setters for ample cause. An outside trades union thereupon ordered a strike of our whole force. A number went out; twenty-nine remained, and the places of those who went were promptly filled. The baffled Union thereupon sends its emissaries about town calling upon the news dealers and our advertisers and subscribers to withdraw their patronage forthwith. Here is the mild and modest way in which they address themselves to our advertisers:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1883.

The trade unions and labor organizations of New-York and vicinity (numbering 75,000 persons) have resolved not to patronize those advertising in or subscribing for the New-York "Tribune." Your advertisement appears in the issue of December 16. Should you consent to withdraw it by the 23d inst., the several organizations will be imdiately notifiedo f your action. Respectfully yours,

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6. This is only an exaggeration of about a thousand for one. This circular really does represent about seventy-five very mad and very disappointed tricksters. No one who knows the business men of New-York needs to be told how they treated this impertinence. Without an exception every one from whom we have heard responded by saying that, to a threat of this sort they should make no answer except to increase their orders.

We rarely obtrude our private affairs upon the public, and certainly should not in this case, except to correct malicious misrepresentations of discharged workmen. To this end we reprint on another page a letter from the THE TRIBUNE COM-Foreman of posing-room to The Evening Post, published a week or two ago. So far as we know the facts, it states them correctly.

Briefly, THE TRIBUNE has, for many years controlled its own composing-room, and refused to recognize any trades-union interference. All its compositors worked under the following

"We hereby pledge ourselves to sever our relations (where any now exist) with Typographical Union 6. or any printers' and to maintain no relations of any sort with any printers' Union. We piedge ourselves to work in The Tuoffice, at TRIBUNE prices and under TRIBUNE regulations. We pledge ourselves to give no aid in any scheme of any printers' Union to interfere with, or gain control of. The TRIBUNE office, and we agree to furnish the foreman any information we may have as to persons working in THE TRIBUNE office ation and overthrow. No doubt the ideal con-dition of society would be one in which all gage in no strike, or combination to leave the service of the paper, without at least one week's notice, and hereby agree that any violation of this pledge shall forfeit whatever may be due us from THE TRIBUNE Association. All this we piedge ourselves faithfully to perform so long as we remain in said office, on our honor as printers and gentlemen."

We hold this document still, with the signatures of a number of the recent strikers attached. Their way of keeping their "word, upon their honor as printers and gentlemen," was to wait till the principal proprietor erty. Better wages for the victims of starva- was six hundred miles away and the mas. — The story of another victim of a mock auction was told. — Incoming vessels neglected and insulted the Commander-in-But the moment he raises this cry he must | word of complaint or warning, to strike. What expect that those who find their profit in the thereupon happened the foreman tells. Having maintenance of cheapness will begin to lose broken this pledge, they next more promptly enthusiasm. It is always easy to arouse, in broke their new ones, and he was forced those who have nothing, interest in projects to turn them out. Now, beaten at every point, despoil those who have something; but it is by they run about, complaining that THE no means so easy to interest those who have a TRIBUNE did not keep faith with them, and striving to make the honest laboring men believe they have been ill-used.

They also claim that THE TRIBUNE does not pay good wages. Let us see. On an average week a force of over fifty compositors, good, bad and indifferent, earned in six days, of seven hours, an average payment, under our present prices-the same that we have paid for years past-of \$23 23. The good workmen earned above \$26 each. per week, and exceptionally good ones carned and were paid as high as \$30, and from that to \$42. This for light work, in the most comfortable composing-room in America. The average for reporters (college-bred men generally) in this city is no higher; and the figures will compare favorably with the earnings of clerks,

book-keepers and teachers. These are the men, then, who, having broken faith three times over with us, now fancy that they can embroil us with the laboring men of the country, and bulty our patrons away. We are ready for the issue. They have tried the newsdealers and been laughed at for their pains. Our circulation has advanced every day, save one, in the week, under their effort. Next they try the advertisers. Our readers are the best customers in New-York; and we are quite willing to let them note who truckles to such dictation,-if anybody does.

"WHO READS AN AMERICAN BOOK!" When that scoffir g question was asked by an English writer it made the American people angry, but it was at the time a just criticism in the main Since then Americans have advanced so far in selfknowledge as to have become addicted rather overmuch to self-depreciation, and so fastidious and exacting are they to-day that their best writers have to be discovered for them by foreigners. We are fond of asking one another when the long lookedfor American novel is to appear. In Europe, at the same time, there are thoughtful critics who think that it has already risen above the horizon. It has often been the case that men have failed to recognize the coming of some Avatar because they had formed a wrong conception of him, and so ignored him when he did come. The prophets and the poets whom posterity will exalt to Valhalla may not be those to whom contemporary suffrages give the laurel. And so it is possible that we fail to appreciate the intellectual blessings vouchsafed us, and continue to gaze far out to sea for the coming of an Argos, which is already safely moored in our ports,

We have long been looking to England for our fiction, as well as for our fashions, yet here is what a thoughtful writer in the current number of The Fortnightly Review says: "The more one examines the field of contemporary English fiction, the more surely is one obliged to admit that there is neither glory to God nor service to mankind in it. For it is unwise to shut our eyes in public to what every one is saying in private, namely, that English fiction is in a miserable condition. The fact is well enough known to others, for a recent article in the Revue des Deux Mondes begins with the statement : 'It is to America, beyond all doubt, that we owe to-day

feared that we are too Philistine to appreciate duly the full preciousness of that subtle didacticism which we are told is to be the distinguishing characteristic of the novel of the future. We have made notable advances, let us recognize and be glad because of it. We have given Europe a new development, a new method, in fiction. We have shown how the naturalistic school, of which Zola is the head, can work profitably otherwise than in filth; and we have grafted the cleanness of the Puritan ideal upon the analytical subtlety of the modern

French novelist. But if, as The Fortulghtly reviewer intimates, " the chief direction of future fiction will be instruction. and that "life will become more serious for all of us in the near future," it may perhaps be doubted whether, after all, the gift we have brought to the old world will be "a joy forever." To most people life is even too serious now, and if it is not only to become more solemn, but that solemnity is to be fed and fostered by a fiction devoted to tremendous purposes of instruction, there will be many who will sigh for the flesh-pots of Egypt, and who will cry, "Alas! for the cucumbers and leeks which we did eat so freely!" For the prospect of a purely instructive fiction is not, to the unregenerate mind, one of unalloyed delight.

PERSONAL.

General Sheridan is said to be both a good story-

teller and a good listener to the stories of others. Lord Tennyson D'Eyncourt and Sir Stafford Northcote are fourteenth cousins as descendants of "Old John of Gaunt, time-honored Lancaster." Mr. Gladstone is in the eighteenth generation of descent from Edward I.; and Lord Wolseley in the seven-teenth from Edward III.—all despite that famous "winding sheet of Edward's race."

Professor Sylvester was given on Thursday evening a farewell reception by the Faculty of the Johns Hopkins University. Among those present was Mr. Matthew Arnold, to ,whom Professor Sylvester dedicated his treatise on "The Laws of Verse," and who was present at the farewell recep-tion given to the eminent mathematician by the Atheneum Club of London, seven years ago, on the occasion of his coming to this country.

Alphonse Daudet is forty years old, wears his black hair so long that it reaches his shoulders, and has a benign, almost ministerial, countenance. Owing to his extreme short-sightedness he some years ago met with a serious accident on the street, and since then he has walked out but little, and has become as well known to Paris cabmen as Victor Hugo used to be to omnibus drivers. He is greatly assisted in his literary work by his wife.

At Lissa, in 1866, the Austrian ship Ferdinand Max, commanded by Baron de Sterneck, destroyed the Italian ship Re d'Italia, of which the commander and, indeed, only survivor was Captain Del Santo. On November 19, last, the official gazettes at Vienua and Rome announced the respective appointments of Vice-Admiral Baron de Sterneck as Minis-ter of the Austrian Marine, and of Vice-Admiral Del Santo as Minister of the Italian Marine.

Word comes of the wedding, at Tokio, Japan, on November 8, of Miss Stematz Yamagawa to Mr. Oyano Iwao. The bride, a native of Japan, was educated at Vassar College, and returned to her childhood's home about a year ago, leaving behind her in this country many warm friends. Her husband is the Japanese Mininister of War and one of the Sangi. He was born in Satsuma, and was one of the earliest and strongest supporters of the Mikado. He was educated in France, and has taken his bride to a palatial home containing every conven-ience and luxury known to European civilization.

Oliver Dalrymple, of the famons Dalrymple wheat farm, is described as a typical "Uncle Sam" in appearance. His face is "peaked," his hair long, He wears a big white hat and old-fashioned farmer's clothes, and might be mistaken for an antique New-England schoolmaster transplanted to the Northwestern prairies. He is cordial in conversation and entirely absorbed in the various depart-ments of his business, of which he understands every detail, and in which he manages his host of laborers like a general marshalling an army to bat-

Leo XIII. is almost constantly embellishing the Vatican in some way, and superintends all work in person. Recently he had some frescoing done, and he clambered up to the top of the tall scaffold to inspect the work at close quarters. Finding it not up to the standard, he ordered work stopped and all that had been done effaced. "Send me Seitz at once," he eried; "this rubbish won't do." The painter called for was Ludovico Seitz, who has restored some of Raffaelle's works in the Vatican, and undertaken other important commissions. He is yet a young man, but has won high rank as a fresco-

around was strewn with books. The great statesman seemed to be engaged in revising some proof sheets of his book, and I am sure he was not over-loyed at seeing me. However, he was polite, as he always is, and talked pleasantly on many subjects. He said he was in love with his present work, and should hereafter follow the pursuit of writing. Nothing he had ever done was so in harmony with his tastes and he was never so contented and happy He certainly never was more hearty and vigorous and he never looked better."

GENERAL NOTES.

A Southern engineer, Mr. William Golding of New-Oricans, suggests the idea of constructing the framework of large exhibition buildings which must be emolished after brief use of wrought iron steam pipes of standard length put together with standard fittings in such a manner that they can be taken apart without in-jury and soid at small loss when the building is no longer needed.

American wheat in Bohemia, far up the Elbe, after transportation 1,000 miles or more within this ountry and 3,000 by ocean vessels, is naturally looked mon as a curlosity at Vienna. But that is hardly an exuse for the assertion in a Vienna dispatch, that this first cargo of American wheat imported in Austria "hirst cargo of American wheat imported in Austria amounted to 100,000 hundredweight." Ships of 5,000 tons do not customarily navigate the upper Elbe. But with all allowance for Austrian amazed exaggeration, the spectacle of a cargo of Chicago wheat within a few miles of the Danube is still interesting.

The only manufactory of cutlery in Canada as just been established at Montreal, beginning with forty workmen brought over from Sheffleid. "It is pleasing," remarks The St. John's News, "to hear of the stablishment of new and promising industries in any part of the Dominion, but it seems to us that there are localities in the Maritime Provinces better fitted to become the scat of cutlery factories than Montreal. These nees have resources and facilities for various kinds infact are that capitalists seem slow to turn to good

A Philadelphia Museum has just been enriched by the arrival of five Ectocudo Indians from Brazii. The most conspicuous characteristic of this tribe, not excepting their peculiar hatred of water and love of human flesh, is their custom of wearing discs of wood nserted in slits in their ears and under lips, which are thus stretched in a grotesque and frightful manner. Gue of these visiting Bo ocudos is a woman whose ears hang down upon her shoulders, to the admiration and despair of her rivals at home. This custom of voluntary mutila-tion is said to be dying out, the older women alone ad-hering to it with any degree of enthusiasm.

Credit for the most elaborate scheme ever devised by a merchant to attract customers must probably be awarded to a dry goods firm in Melbourne, Australia. Whether or not it will prouce the desired result remains to be seen. Behind the shop is a large garden, ornsmented with aviaries and aquaria, in which open-air concerts, vocal and instrumental, will be given daily. The basement of the large building has been fitted up with all the conveniences of a club for gentlemen, in-cluding a library and reading-room, and a reataurant. A cosey apartment with similar accessories has been pro-vided for fadles.

"Arthur's Home for Boys" at Summit, N. I., was established in April of last year as a memorial of Arthur Klingle Holmes, an only child, whose death from hydrophobia aroused much sympathy wherever the distressing circumstances which attended it were known. Though only eight years old at the time of his death the boy had manifested a singularly unselfish interest in the welfare and happiness of others, and his mother determined to make a little sum of money which he had earned the nucleus of a fund for the establishment of an orphan's home in his memory. The home, though under Episcopal direction, is entirely unsectarian in its purwork in a wise way, and to be amply justified in asking for contributions of money and supplies.

MUSIC-THE DRAMA.

A PERFORMANCE OF "THE MESSIAH." The first of the annual performances of "The Messiah," which help to enliven the gracious Christmastide, took place at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn last night. The occasion was the third concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, and the full chorus of the society was heard for the first time this season. The solo singers Were Miss Amy Sherwin, Miss Emily Winant, Mr. Theodore Toedt, all of this city, and Mr. J. F. Winch, of Boston, There were no new features in the performance except (if it can be considered a new feature) that the recitative "He was cut off," and the air, "But Thou didst not leave his soul in Hell," which are usually sung by the soprano, were this time sung by Mr. Toedt.

No violence was done to tradition, however, by the change. Handel's pencil notes on the pages of the autograph of the oratorio, and the various conducting scores used at different times by him. not only show that he was indifferent to the keys in which the airs of "The Messiah" were sung, but also that he frequently interchanged the tenor and soprano, and thebasso and contralto roles. Last night the change inured to the advantage of the music, for Mr. Toedt sang his music with levely voice and unfailing intonation, while Miss Sherwin's efforts were all marred more or less by a tendency to sing sharp. This is an unfortunate fault of this charming This is an unfortunate fault of this charming vocalist, whose voice has gained considerably in power since she last sang here in public, and has lost none of the brilliancy, clearness and flexibility which have always been its characteristic qualities. Miss Winant's was the best of the solo singing, Mr. Winch's work not being as effective as it has been on former occasions. That there is a great lack of efficient men singers is a fact that is brought to mind vividly with every performance of an oratorio in this city. It is not to the credit of New-York that, in spite of her throbbing musical life, Boston continues to be the true home of oratorio music. Mr. Toedt is really our only capable oratorio tenor, and for basses we have long drawn on the New-England capital.

The oratorio was given with the additional ae-

oratorio tenor, and for basses we have long drawn on the New-England capital.

The oratorio was given with the additional accompaniments of Robert Franz, who retained most of the instrumental features introduced by Mozart and supplied others in the manner followed by him in his editions of the old music masters. I he need of the filling up of the orchestra score is always felt when "The Messiah" is performed, as it was last night, without the help of an organ; and even then the additional accompaniments do not supply the place of the instrument which in Handel's hands was the prime factor in the accompaniment. The Brooklyn Academy ought to have an organ. The chorus sang with tunefulness, promptness, and vigor.

AN EVENING OF ENGLISH GLEES.

That there are a great many persons in New-York who are rejoiced that Miss Beebe has returned, and that this fact has induced Mr. George E. Aiken to revert to his old custom of brightening a few evening everys winter with a concert of ballads, glees and part songs was attested by the numbers character and temper of the audience that met in Chickering Hall last night. It was the first of a new (and too brief) series of gleeful evenings in which Miss Beebe and Mr. Aiken had the help of Mrs. Sarah B. Anderson (contralto), William Dennison and George B. Ellard (tenors), and W.H. Beckett (baritone), and C. Florio (plano-forte). The programme was composed, for the greater part, of modern sentimental pleces, but the enthusiastic appreciation of these by the audience, and the usual desire for a double measure of enjoyment, enabled the singers to interpolate several humorous glees toward the close, which sent everybody home in great good humor and with many ejaculations touching the admirableness of the entertainment. The organization is composed of singers who have a sympathetic knowledge of the nature of the care-dispelling music to which the concerts are devoted, voices that blend beautifully, and commendable taste. In Miss Beebe the club possesses the leading exponent of this class of music in this country, and it is a pleasure always to hear her voice, whether in harmony with the others or alone. Last night she sang two of Rubinstein's songs, besides doing her share in the concerted music, and so charmed her hearers that she was not let off until she had added, "Where the Ece Sucks," which was more in keeping with the rest of the programme, though not such good music. Can we not hear old Madrigals at the next concert! (baritone), and C. Florio (plano-forte). The programme

A CONCERT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

The first of the concerts which Mr. Thomas has arranged to bring orchestral music to the understand. ing of the young people took place yesterday afternoon in Stefaway Hall. The audience did not fill all the chairin the room, but hundreds of children and young misses were present and the plan, which has much to commend it, was proved to be successful. The music selected by Mr. Thomas was of the highest class of excellence, but the pieces all contained elements that made easy and direct appeal to the faculties of children of moderate growth. To mid the fancy a few notes were printed a young man, but has won high rank as a frescopainter.

"Mr. Blaine is in town for the winter," writes a
Philadelphia Press correspondent. "I called on him
the other day and had the luck to be admitted to
his workshop. The sun was streaming in at the
windows, a jolly good hickory fire was blazing on
the hearth, and the room was as bright and warm
and cheerful as possible. A great big table was
drawn close to the windows, and on it were manuscripts and proofs and documents. The floor all on the programme explanatory of the orchestral

MR. MAPLESON'S SUPPLEMENTAL SEASON. Mr. Mapleson's company will sing this week in Montreal, and to-morrow week will open a subscription season of nine nights at the Academy of Music in this city. The repertory of the first week, beginning on De-cember 31, has been fixed as follows: Monday, Mme, Patti in "Aida"; Wedbesday, Mme, Gerster in "L'Elisir d'Amore"; Pirlory, Mme, Patti in "Crispino e la Comare"; Saturday afternoon, Mme, Gerster in "Faust."

THEATRICAL INCIDENTS. Salsbury's Troubadours are to appear at the Third Avenue Theatre on December 31, and may be seen there during New Year's week.

Souvenirs will be given to all ladies who attend the opening performance of "Hazel Kirke" on Monday night at the Grand Opera House. The cast with which this well-known piece will be revived is as follows:

Mercy Kirke Mrs. E. L. Davenpor
Hazel Kirke
Dolly Dutton Ada Gilmat
Enally Carringford
Arthur Carringford
Pittacus Green De Welf Hopper
Auton Rosiney
Barney O'Flynn
Methusalch Miggins
Clara
Joe

MUSICAL NOTES.

There will be special music, with brass instruments, for the Christmas season, at Christ Church, Fifthave, and Thirty-fifth-st., under the direction of

The Christmas performance of "The Messiah" by the Oratorio Society will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening; the usual public rehearsal will occur on the preceding afternoon. The solo singers will be Mrs. E. J. Grant, Mme. Trebelli (her first appearance in oratorio in this country), C. H. Thompson and Max Heinrich.

Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be repeated at the concert in the Metropolitan Opera House this even ing. The solo parts will be in the hands of Mesdames Valleria and Sealchi and Signori Campanini and Novara.

After Roseini's work there will be a miscellaneous concert at which the ballet music of "Glocondo" will be played by the orchestra, and Mme. Fursch-Madi, Mme. Sealchi, M. Capoul, Sig. Kaschmann and Sig. Vergara will

BITS OF CRITICISM.

NEWSPAPER WRITING .- A gushing admirer NEWSPAPER WRITING.—A gushing admirer of a famous newspaper writer once confided to the world that one of that writer's enaployers had informed her, the gusher, that the famous newspaper writer's first leading article was "like a poem." It was unkindly remarked that if so it must have been an exceedingly bad leading article. The truth is that what journalism proper has to do is perfectly different from what poets or any artists in matter that is to last have to do. Every now and then, no doubt, some skilful or lucky craftsman hits the mean and produces something which, meant for the moment, lasts But then it will generally be found that the attraction consists either in some new and striking qualities of style, or in some dramatic presentation of character, or in a deliberate departure from journalism into something different.—[Pail Mail Gazette.

ARNOLD'S CONJURING WITH THE BIBLE.—Even those who grant Mr. Arnold his virtual denial of the truth of the Bible. cannot maintain, with the smallest hope of being supported by the judgment of the thinking world, that his pleas for that residuan of significance which he insists on assigning to the Bible, will hold water for a moment. To empty the most personal religion in the world of all its personality, and then to assure men that nothing is changed, that it is left more solid than before, is the enterprise of a conjuror, not of a man of letters. And of this we feel absolutely confident, that even if the negative school, to which Mr. Arnold's effort to save the teaching of a book which he has done his very best to undermine.—(The London Spectator. ARNOLD'S CONJURING WITH THE BIBLE. - Even

THE HEROINES OF AMERICAN NOVELS.—In speech and in conduct they frequently make good their identity for a single occasion, but it does not last; just as we are coming to be sure of them, they slip their conditions and we miss